THE ASSESSMENT ROLLS FOR 1861. The Board of Supervisors, in accordance with the

law of the State requiring them to meet on the first

Monday of July to receive the books of the Tax Commissioners, met in their chamber lyesterday, President Stewart in the chair.

The following communication from the Tax Commissioners was received, and, on motion of Mr. Pundr, was referred to the Committee on Taxes.

Oppics of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, New York, July 1, 1961.

To the Hon. the Leard of Supervisors of the City and County of of New York.

of New York.
GENTLEMEN: In accordance with the provisions of

Another officer is a shipmaster. A third is an artist; others are merchants and lawyers, and they are all obsers studying "Hardee's Tactics," the best book for infantry drill in the United States. The men have come out to fight for what they consider the cause of the country, and are said to have no particular hatred of the South or of its inhalitants, though they think they are "a darned deal too high and nighty, and require to be wiped down considerably. They have no notion as to the length of time for which their services will be required, and I am assured that not one of them has asked what his pay is to be.

Reverting to Montgomery, one way say without offense that its chims to be the capital of a republic which asserts that it is the richest, and believes that it will be the strongest in the world, are nof by any means evident to a stranger. Its central position, which has reference rather to a map than to the hard face of matter, procured for its distinction to which is and no other claim. The accommodations which suited the modest wants of a State Legislature vanished or were transmitted into barbarous inconveniences by the pressure of a central government, with its offices, its departments, and the vast crowd of applicants which flocked thither to pick up such crumbs of comfort as could be spared from the Executive table. Neves shall I forget the dismay of myself, and of the friends who were traveling with me, on our arrival at the Exchange Hotel, under circumstances with some of which you are already acquainted. With us were men of high position, Members of Congress, Sanators, ex-Governors, and Gen. Beauregard himself. But to no one was greater accommodation extended than could be furnished by a room leld, under a sort of ryot-warree tenner, in common with a community of strangers. My room was shown to me. It considered four large tourpost beda, a ricketty table, and some chairs of infirm purpose and fundamental unsomndiess. The floor was carpetle is, covered with litter of paper and ends of cigars, a Montgomery it is almost the only one that a gentleman can convenien by use, for if the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity are not maligned, there is an absence of the hospitable spirit which the South lays claim to as one of its animating principles, and a little bird whispered to me that from Mr. Jefferson Davis down to the least distinguished member of his Government there was reason to observe that the usual attentious and civilities offered by residents to illustricus strugglers had been "conspicuous for their absence." The face is, that the small planters who constitute the majority of the landowners are not in a position to act the Amphytrion, and that the inhabitants of the district can scarcely aspire to be considered what we would call gentry in England, but are a frugal, simple, long and hominy-living people, fond of hard work and, occasionally, of hard drinking.

New-Orleans, May 24, 1861.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 24, 1861. It is impossible to resist the conviction that the Southern Confederacy can only be conquered by means as irresistible as those by which Poland was subjugated. The South will fail, if at all, as a nation prostrate at the feet of a victorious enemy. There is no doubt of the unanimity of the people. If words mean anything, they are animated by only one sentiment, and they will resist the North as long as they can command a man or a dollar. There is nothing of a sectional character in this disposition of the South. In every State there is only one voice audible. Hereafter, indeed, State jealousies may work their own way. Whatever may be the result, unless the men are the merest brag atta—and theydo not look like it—they will fight to the last before they give in, and their confidence in their resources is only equaled by their determination to test them to the atmost. There is a noisy voriferation about their declarations of implicit trust and reliance on their slaves which makes one think they do "protest too much," and it remains to be seen whether the slaves really will remain faithful to their masters should the Abolition army ever come among them as an armed propagands. One thing is obvious here. A large number of men who might be usefully employed in the ranks are idling about the streets. The military enthusiasm is in proportion to the property interest of the various clusses of the people, and the very loost that so many rich men are serving in the ranks is a significant of the very loost that so many rich men are serving in the ranks is a significant. every State there is only one voice audible. Hereafter, so many rich men are serving in the ranks is a signifi-cant proof either of the want of a substratum, or of the absence of great devotion to the cause of any such layer of white people as may underlie the great slavelayer of white people as may underlie the great sixveholding, mercantile, and planting oligarchy. The
whole State of Louisiana contains about 50,000 men
liable to serve when called on. Of that number only
15,000 are enrolled and under arms in any shape whatever, and if one is to judge of the state of affairs by the
advertisements which appear from the the AdjutantGeneral's office, there was some difficulty in procuring
the 3,000 men—merely 3,000 volunteers—"to serve
during the war," who are required by the Confederate Government. There is plenty of "prace"
'corts," and if fierce writing and talking could do erate Government. There is plenty of "prave 'ords," and if fierce writing and taking could do work, the armies on both sides would have been killed and eaten long ago. It is found out that "the lives of the citizens" at Pensacola are too valuable to be de-troyed in attacking Pickens. A storm that shall drive away the ships, a plague, yellow fever, musketoes, rattlesnakes, small-pox—any of these ageucies is looked to with confidence to do the work of anot, shell, and bayonet. Our American "brethren in arms" have yet to learn that great law in military cookery, that "if they want to make omelets they must break eggs." The "moral suasion" of the larso, of head-shaving, ducking, kicking, and such processes, are, I suspect, used not unfrequently to stimulate volmust break eggs. The morat ansatum of the lasts, of head-shaving ducking, kicking, and such processes, are, I suspect, used not unfrequently to stimulate volunteers; and the extent to which the acts of the recruiting officer are somewhat aided by the arm of the law, and the force of the policeman and the magistrate, may be seen from paragraphs in the macring papers now and then, to the effect that certain gentlemen of Milesian extraction, who might have been engaged in puglistic pursuits, were discharged from custody unpunished on condition that they enlisted for the war. With the peculiar views entortained of freedom of opinion and action by large clusses of people on this continent, such a mode of obtaining volunteers is very natural, but resort to it evinces a want of zeal on the part of some of the 50,000 who are on the rolls; and from all I can hear—and I have saked numerous persons likely to be acquainted with the subject—there are not more than those 15,000 men of whom I have spoken in all the State under arms, or in training, of whom a considerable proportion will be needed for garrison and coast defense duties. It may be that the Northern States and Northern sentiments are as violent as those of the South, but I see some evidences to the contrary. For instance, in New-York laddes and evaplances from the South are perevidences to the contrary. For instance, in New-York ladies and gentlemen from the South are per-mitted to live at their favorite hotel without molestamitted to live at their favorite hotel without molesta-tion, and one hotel keeper at Saratoga Springs adver-tises openly for the custom of his Southern patrons. In no city of the South which I have visited would a party of Northern people be permitted to remain for an hour if the "citizene" were aware of their pres-ence. It is languable to hear men speaking of the unanimity" of the South. Just look at the peculiar means by which unanimity is enforced and secured f This is an extract from a New Orleans paper: "Clausons of Austronies.—March March has divered of

This is an extract from a New Orleans paper:

"Changes of Anolitionium.—Mayor Mouree has disposed of some of the cases brought before him on charges of this kind by sending the accused to the workhouse.

"A Merican manned Bernard Gruz, born in Tampico, and Rving have with an Irish wife, was brought before the Mayor this morning charged with uttering Abellit in scarlinests. After a full investigation, it was found from the utterable of his incendiary language that Gruz a education was not yet perfect in Scuthars classics, and his Honor theerfore directed that he be sent for six months to the Homane Institution for the Amelloration of the Condition of Nerthern Barbarians and Abolition Families, presided over by Professor Heary Mitchell, keeper of the workhense, who will put him through a course of study on Southern ethics and institutions.

"The testimony before him Saturday, however, in the case of a man named David O'Reefe, was such as to induce him to commit the accused of that before the Griminal Gourt. One of the witnesses bestified positively that she heard him make his children should for Minoria, another, that the accused said, 'I am an Abolitionist,' &c. The witnesses, heighbors of the accused, ave their evidence reluctantly, saying they had warned him of the folly and danger of his conduct. O'Keefe says he has been unders.

a United States soldier, and came here from St. Louis and Kanes.

"John White was arraigned before Recorder Emerson on Salarons for attering incendiary language while traveling in the baggage care of a train of the New Oleans, Ohlo, and Great Western Statiresd, intimating that the decapitator of Jestevon Davis would get \$10,000 for its trouble, and the last man of us would be whipped fike degs by the Lincolnites. He was held under bonds of \$500 to mawer the charge on the 8th of June.

"Richelas Genio, charged with declaring himself an Aboltionist, and acting very much like he was one by harboring a runeaxy slave, was sent to prison, in default of ball, to swait examination before the Recorder."

Such is "freedom of speech" in Louislana! But in Texus the machinery for the production of "unanimity" is less complicated, and there are no insulting legal formalities connected with the working of the simple appliances which a primitive agricultural people have devised for their own purposes. Hear the

ple have devised for their own purposes. Hear the Texan correspondent of one of the journals of this city on the subject. "It is to us astonishing," he says,

"That such unmitigated lies as those Northern papers dissemi-

Here is an excellent method of preventing dissension Here is an excellent method of preventing dissension described by a stroke of the 'pen; and, as such, an ingenious people are not likely to lose sight of the uses of a revolution in develoring peculiar principles to their own advantage, repudiation of debts to the North has been proclaimed and acted on. One gentleman has found it convenient to inform Major Anderson that he does not intend to meet certain bills which he had given the Major for some slaves. Another declares he won't pay anybody at all, as he has discovered it is immoral and contrary to the law of nations to do so. A third feels himself bound to obey the commands of the Governor of his State, who has ordered that debts due men of the way in which the whole case is treated, take this article and the correspondence of "one of the most prominent mercantile houses of New Orleans";

most prominent merentials houses of New Oricans":

SOUTHERN DESTS TO THE NORTH.

"The Cincinnit Genetic copies he following paragraph from The New York Frening Post:

"Bad Faith.—The bad faith of the Southern merchants in their transactions with their Northern correspondents is becoming more evident daily. We have heard of several recent cases where parties in this city, retired from active mainness, have, neverthness stepped forward to protect the credit of their Southern friends. They are now rootly thormed that they case to be reimbursed for these advances until the war is ever. We know of a retired merchant who in this way has lost \$100,000."

"The same here. Men who have done most for the Southern merchants, who have heretofore ergoyed a first-class promation. Men who have grown ich upon the trade trunshed by the West are among the first to pocket the money of their correspondents, asking, with all the impudence and assurance of a highway man, "What are you going to do about it? There is honor among this vest its said, but there is not a spark of honor am ing these repudiating merchants. People who have aided and trusted them to the last moment are the greatest foscer. There is a fine them to the last moment are the greatest foscer.

leans—will be sparsed, there will be a grand opening for noncet men.

"There are many honorable exceptions in the South, but dishonesty is the rule. The latter is but the development of lacet mecality. The rebellion has allorded a pretox merely for the swinding opensions. The parties previously acted homestly, only became that was the best policy. The sitting process that may now be conducted will be of advantage to Northern merchants in the future. The present losses will be fully made up to seven requested to copy the following reply to this time from one of our most prominent mercantile houses, Messes, Goodrich & Co.:

"New-Oblikans, May 24 1861.

its foul pollotion.

"We are greatly indebted to you for using our name in the above article, as we deem it the best card you could publish for us, and may add greatly to our business relations in the Gonfederate States, which will enable us in the end to pay our indebtedness to those who propose outling our throats, destroying our property, steading our negrees and starving our wives and chidden, to pay such mean in those of our. You may term it recally, but we here leave to call it pairetism.

"Give the sineward war to your enemies have over been considered as treasm—Rent.

"Now for "regulating. We have never, nor do we ever expect to repudiate any debt due by our imm. But this much we will easy never will we pay a debt due by osto a man, or any company of mee, who is a known. Black Republican and marching to battle array to invade our bonnes and includes until every shall be driven lack and their pollicust footsteps shall, now on our once happy soil be entirely obliterated.

"We have been in business in that city for 20 years, hwe parted through every cride with our names untamished our cate softing for the opinions of such as are open and avowed enemies. We are sufficiently known in this city not to require the information. We are sufficiently known in this city not to require the information. We are sufficiently known in this city not to require in the character.

"The day is coming, and not far distant, when there will be an awint receiving, and we are winned and determined to stand by our Gonfederate the, sink or swim, and would like it meet."

year to your pepulation, and she is anxious to return, but we have a few more left which you can have, provided you will come and take them yournelyse.

"We have said more than we intended and hope you will give this a place is your paper. GOODBIGH & Co."

There is some little screness felt here about the use of the word "repudiation," and it will do the hearts of some people good, and will carry comfort to the ghost of the Rev. Sydney Smith, if it can hear the tidings, to know I have been assured, over and over again, by eminent mercantile people and statesmen, that there is "a general desire" on the part of the repudiating States to pay their bonds, and that no doobt, at some future period, not very clearly ascertainable or plainly indicated, that general desire will came some active steps to be taken to satisfy its intensity, of a character very unexpected, and very graffying to those interested. The tariff of the Sout era Confederation has just been promulgated, and I send herowith a copy of the rates. Simultaneously, however, with this document, the United States steam frigates Brooklyo and Ningara have made their appearance off the Pass à l'Outre, and the Aliesissippi is closed, and with it the port of New-Orleans. The stemutigs refinee to tow out vessels for fear of capture, and Reitish shics are in jeogeardy. elemnings refuse to tow out vessels for fear of capture, and British ships are in jeopardy. May 25.—A visit to the camp at Tangipao, about fifty

miles from New-Orleans, gave an occasion for obtaining a clearer view of the internal military condition of those forces of which one reads much and sees so little than any other way. Major-General Lewis of the State Militia, and staff, and General Labazan, a Creole officer, attended by Major Ranney, President of the New-Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railway, and by many officers in uniform, started with that purpose at 4:30 this evening in a railway carriage,

carefully and comfortably fitted for their reception. The militia of Louisiana has not been called out for many years, and its officers have no military experience and the men have no drill or discipline.

Emerging from the swampy subarbs, we soon pass between white clover pastures, which we are told invariably salivate the herds of small but plump cattle browsing upon them. Soon comfields "in tassel," alternate with long narrow rows of growing sugarcane, which, though scarcely a fourth of the hight of the maize, will soon overshadow it; and the cance-

cane, which, though scarcely a fourth of the hight of
the maize, will soon oversholow it; and she canestalks grow up so densely together that nothing larger
than a rattle-make can bass be ween them.

From Kennersville, an ancient sugar plantation cut
up into "town lots," our first halt, ten miles out, we
shoot through a cypress swamp, the primitive forest of
this region, and note a greater affluence of Spanish
moss than in the woods of Georgia or Carolina. There
it hung, like a hermit's beard, from the pensile branch.
Here, to one who should venture to thread the snake
and alligator haunted mazes of the jungle, its matted
profusion must resemble clusters of sinhactive pendent
from the roof of some vast cavern; for the gloom of
an endless night appears to pervade the deeper recesses,
at the carrance of which stand, like outlying skeletou
pickets, the unfelled and leafless patriarchs of the
clearing, that for a breadth of perhaps fifty yards on
either side seems to have furnished the road with its
sleepers.

The gray swamp yields to an open savannah, beyond which, upon the left, a straggling line of sparse trees skirts the left bank of the Mississippi, and soon after the broad expanse of Lake Pontehartrain appears within gunshot of our right, only separated from the road by 100 yards or more of rust-covered prairie, which seems but a feeble barrier against the property, which seems but a feether barrier against the aprices of so extensive a sheet of water subject to the adhences of wind and tide. In fact, ruined shantles and outhouses, fields laid waste, and prostrate fences can evidences of the ravages of the "Wash" which year ago hundated and rendered the railroad impasable save for boats. The down train a first notice of sable save for boats. The down train s first notice of the disaster was the presence of a two-story frame building, which the waves had transported to the road, and its jussengers, detained a couple of days in what now strikes he as a most grateful combination of timber-skirted meadow and lake scenery, were rendered insensible to its beauties by the torments of hungry musketoes. Had its engineers given the road but its inches more elevation its patrons would have been spared this suffising, and its stockholders might have rejoiced in a dividend. Many of the settlers have abandoned their improvements. Others, chiefly what are here call d Dutchmen, have resumed their tillage with unabated zeal, and large fields of cubbages, one of them embracing now less than 69 acres, testify to their energy.

embracing not less than of actes, tearly to note of the control of

the distance.
Toward sunset a halt took place upon the long bridge Toward sunset a halt took place upon the long bridge that divides Lake Maurepas, a picturesque sheet of water which blends with the horizon on our left, from Pass Manshac, an arm of Lake Pontcharirain, which disappears in the forest on our right. Half-a dozen wherries and a small fishing-smack are moored in front of a ricketty cabin, crowded by the jungle to the margin of the cove. It is the first token of a settlement that has occurred for miles, and when we have sufficiently admired the scene, rendered picturesque in the sunset by the dense copse, the water and the bright colors of the boats at rest upon it, a commotion at the head of the train arises from the unexpected arrival upon the "switch" of a long string of cars filled with half a regiment of Volunteers, who had been emissed for twelve months' service, and now refused to be mustered in for the war, as required by the recent

comers are at length safely lodged on the "turn-off, and our train 'con'innes its journey. As we pass the row of cars, most of them freight wisgons, we are hailed with shon, is and yells in every key by the disbanded Volunteers, who seem a youngish, poorly-clad, and undersized lot, though noisy as a street mob.

After Mauushae, the road begins to creep up toward terva firma, and before nightfall there was a change from cypresses and swamp laurels to pines and beeches, and we inhale the purer atmosphere of dry land, with an occasional whilf of resinous fraurance, that dispels the fever-tainted suggestions of the swamp below. There we only breathed to live. Here we seem to live to breathe. The rise of the road is a grade of but a foot to the mile, and yet at the camp an elevation of not more than 80 feet in as many miles suffices to establish all the climatic difference between the malarious marshes and a much higher mountain region.

difference between the materious marsnes and a such higher mountain region.

But during our journey the hampers have not been neglected. The younger members of the party astonish the night-owls with patriotic songs, chi-fly French, and the French chiefly with the "Marseillaise," which, however inappropriate as the

party astonish the night-owls with patriotic songs, chiefly French, and the French cliefly with the "Marseillaise," which, however inappropriate as the stigan of the Confederate States, they persist in quavering, forgetful, rerhape, that not three-quarters of a century ago Tousealant l'Ouverture caught the words and air from his masters, and awoke the laguarious notes of the insurrection.

Toward 9 p. m., the special car rests in the woods, and is flanked on one side by the tents and watch-lires of a small encampment, chiefly of navvy and cotton-handling Milesian volunteers, called "the Tigers," from their prehensile powers and predatory habits. A gound is stationed around the car; a course of Ethiopians who have attended us from town are left to answer the query, quisi custodiet space custodiet? and we make our way to the hotel, which looms up in the moonlight in a two-stori-d dignity. Here, alas! there have been no preparations made to sleep or feed us. The scapegoat "nobody" announced our cousing. Some of the guests are club men, used to the small hours, who engage a room, a table, half a dozen chairs, and a brace of bottles to serve as candlesticks. They have brought stearine and pasteboards with them, and are soon deep in the finesecs of "Enchre." We quietly stroll back to the car, our only hope of shelter. At the autrance we are challenged by a sentry, a, parently ignorant that he has a percussion cap on his brown rifle, which he levels at us cocked. From this implemeant vision of an armed and reckless Tiger rampant we are relieved by one of the desky squires, who assures the sentine that we are "all right," and proceeds to turn over a seat and arrange what night be called a sedan-chair bed, in which we prepare to make an night of it. Our party is soon joined by others in cease to tain very a sea, in which we prepare to make a night of it. Our party is soon joined by others in quest of repose, and in half an hour breathings, some of them so deep as to seem subterranean, indicate that all have attained their object—like Manired's—forget-

all have attained their object—like manifed e-lorge-falness.

An early breakfast of rashers and eggs was prepared at the tobic d'hôte, which we were told would be re-plevished half-hourly until noon, when a respite of an hour was allowed to the "help" in which to make ready a dinner, to be served in the same progression.

Through a shady dingle a winding path led to the camp, and, after trudging a pleasant half nile, a bridge of boards, resting on a couple of trees hid across a pool, was passed, and, above a slight embankment, tents and addicers are revealed upon a "clearing" of some thirty acres in the midst of a pine forest Turning to the left, we reach a double row of tents, only distin-guished from the rest by their "fly roofs" and boarded The white tents cronching close to the shade of the pines, the panade alive with groups and colors as various as those of Joseph's cont, arms staked here and those, and occusionally the march of a don lettle in green, or in mazar ne blue, up an alley from the interest of the posterior to be a done to the contract of the process.

leave the precincts of the camp, even to bathe, without a pass or the word. There are neither wagons nor imbulances, and the men are rolling in barrels of bacon and bread and shouldering bags of pulse—good picture practice and campaigning symmetric in fair weather.

The arms of these volunteers are the old United States smooth-bore musket, altered from flint to percursion, with bayonet—a heavy and obsolete copy of Brown Bess in bright barrels. All are in creditable tents have meetly no other floor than the earth, and that racely swept; while blankets, boxes, and utensils tents have mostly no other floor than the earth, and that ravely swept; while blankets, boxes, and utensils are stowed in corners with a disregard of symbetry that would drive a marthet mod. Competeols are the and tables invisible, save here and there is no officer's tent. Still the men look well, and, we are told, would doubtless present a more cheerful appearance, but for some little demoralization occasioned by discontent at the repeated changes in the organic structure of the regiments, arising from a bar prehensions between the State and Federal authorities, as well as from some lavoration toward certain efficers, effected by political wire-pulling in the governing councils. The system of electing officers by bullot has made the camp as thoroughly a political areas as the politicalistic in New-Orleans before an election, and thus many herces, seemingly ambitious of egathettes, are in reality only "laying pipes" for the autainment of civil power or distinction after the war.

The volunteers we met at Manushas the previous evening had been enlisted by the State to serve for twelve months, and had refused to extend their engagement for the war—a condition now made precedent at Montgonery to their teing montered into the army of the Corfocerite States. Abother company, a majority of whom persist in the same refusal, were

a majority of whom persist in the same refusal, were distanced while we were patrelling the camp, and an officer told one of the party be had suffered a loss of see volunteers by this disintegrating process within the last 24 hours. Some of these country companies were skilled in the use of the ride, and most of them had made pecualary sacrifices in the way of time, journeys, and equipments. Our informant deplored this reduction of volunteers, as tending to engender disflection in the parishes to which they will return, and comfort when known to the Abolitiosists of the and comfort when known to the alterniously of the North. He anded that the war will not perfars last a twelvementh, and if unimpelly prolonged beyond that period, the pro-abilities are in layor of the short-term recruits whitingly consenting to a reculistment.

The encomponent of the "Territ Games" was

worthy of a visit. Here was a company of professional gamblers, ill-strong, sect ited for the war in a moment of banker by one of the patriarcles of the fracernity, who, upon hearing at the St. Charles Heracernity, who, upon hearing at the St. Charles Heracernity, and fance for like ality, had endowed with \$1,000 a company which was to bear his name, ex-\$1,000 a company with was to bear his name claimed that "be would give \$1,500 to may one \$1,000 a company which was to bear all kame, exclaimed that "he would give \$1,500 to may one who should be tool enough to form a company and call it after him." In less ham an hour after the utternace of this caprice, Mr. Perit was waited upon by fitty-six "professionals," who had enrolled their names as the "Perit Guards," a d unhesitatingly produced from his wallet the sum so sportively pledged. The Guards are uniformed it Mazarin due handle with red facings, and the captain, a youngled bothing fellow, with a hawk's eve, who has seen activite with Scott in Mexico and Walker in Nicaragua, informed us that there is not a pair of shoes in the company that cost less than \$6, and that no money has been spared to perfect their other appointments. A sack of ice and half a dozen silver goodsta enforced his invitation "to take a drink at his quartens," and we were served by an African in uniform, who afterward offered as eigars received by the last Havana steamer. Looking at the sable attendant, one of the party observes that it these "experts of fortune win the present fight, it will be a capt of coulest gagas."

It would be official to find in the same number of

of couleur gragat. would be officed; to find in the same number of nen taken at humard greater diversities ef age, stature, and persongmenty; but in keemess of eye and imperturbability of demeanor they exhibit a family likeness, and there is not an unintelligent face in the company. The gamblers, or, as they are termed, the "sports," of the United States have an air of higher breezing and education than the directly overs and card turners. and education than the dice-thre wers and card-turner of Ascot or Newmarket—may, they may be considered the Anglo-Saxon equals, unions the title, of those dimes damnées of the continuatal nobility who are sujed Greeks by their Parisian victims. They are the Greeks by their Parisian victims. They are the Parishs of American civilization, who are, nevertheless, in daily and familiar intercourse with their patrons, and not restricted, as in England, to a bettingpairons, and not restricted, as in control of the model company of Camp Moore, and I should have felt disposed to admire the spirit of gallantry with which they have volunteered in this war as a partiteation by fire of their maculated lives were it not hinted that the "Oglethorpe Guards' and more than one other company of volunteers are youths of large private ortunes, and that in the Secession, us in the Mexican War, these patriots will doubtless pursue their old alling with as much profit as they may their new one

From the Lower Camp we wind through tents, which diminish in neatness and cleanliness as we advance deeper, to the Upper Division, which is styled vance deeper, to the Upper Division, which is styled "Camp Trace," a newer formation, whose brecaus have been employed with corresponding success. The adjutant's report for the day sums up 1,073 rank and file, and but two on the sick list. On a partform a desk beneath the shade of the grove holds a '....e and Prayer-book, that await the arrival at 10 prefect of the Methodist preacher, who is to perfort. Divine service. The green dolforms of the "lifee, ann Guards," and the gray and light blue dress of a her companies, appertain to a better appointed sort of men than the

pertain to a better appointed sort of men than the Lover Division.

There may be 2,000 men in Camp Moore—not more, and yet every authority gives us a different figure. The lowest estimate action whedged for the two camps is 3,500 men, and The Prenyune and other New-Orleans papers still speak in glowing terms of the 5,000 heroes assembled in Tangingo. Although the muster there presents a telerable show of bull stoppers, it would require months of discipline to easile them to pass for soldiers even at the North; and beside that Gen. Tracy has sever had other experience than in militia duty, there is not, I think, a single West-Polut officer in his whole command. The only hope of shaping such raw material to the perposes of war would asturnly be by the admixture of a proper allowance of military experience, and until those possessing it shall olitary experience, and until those possessing it shall e awarded to Camp Moore we must sigh over the clusion which pictures its denizens to the good people

of New-Orleans as "fellows ready for the fray."
While the han pers are being ransacked an express
locomotive arrives from town with dispatches for Gen. locometive arrives from town with dispatches for Gen.
Tracy, who exclaims when reading them, "Always
too late!" from which expression it is inferred that
orders have been received to accept the just-disbanded
volunteers. The locometive was hitched to the car
and drew it back to the city. Our car was built in
Massachusette, the engine in Philadelphia, and the
magnifier of its lamp in Cincionati. What will the
South do for such articles in future!

May 26.—In the evaning, as I was sitting in the
home of a gentlewan in the city it was related as a

house of a gentleman in the city, it was related as a topic of conversation that a very respectable citizen named Bibb had had a difficulty with three gentlemen, who insisted on his reading out the news for them from his paper as he went to market in the early morning. Mr. Bibb bad a revolver "casually" in his pocket, and he shot one citizen dead on the spot, and wounded the

he shot one citizen dead on the spot, and wounded the other two severely, if not mortally. "Great sympathy," I am told, "is felt for Mr. Bibb." There has been a skinnish somewhere on the Potomac, but Bibb has done more business "on his own hook" than any of the belligerents up to this date; and, though I can scarcely say I sympathize with him, far be it from me to say that I do not respect him.

One curious result of the civil war in its effects on the South will, probably, extend itself as the conflict continues—I mean the refusal of the employers to pay their workmen, on the ground of inability. The natural consequence is much distress and misery. The English Comed is harmsed by applications for assistance from mechanics and skilled laborers who are in a state bordering on destitution and starvation. They desire nothing better then to leave the country and return to their keenes. All business, except tailoring for seldier. nothing better then to leave the country and result their homes. All business, except trailoring for soldiering and cognate labors, are suspended. Money is not to be had. Bills on New-York are worth little more than the paper, and the exchange against London is enormous—18 per cent discount from the par value of the gold in bank, good draughts on Eugland baving been negotiated yesterday at 22 per cent. One house the gold in back, good draughts on Eugland baving been negotiated yesterday at 92 per cent. One home has been compelled to accept 4 per cent on a draught on the North, where the rate was usually from 1 per cent to 1 per cent. There is some lear that the rolice force will be completely broken up, and the imagination refuses to guess at the result. The city schools will probably be closed—altogether, things do not look well at New Orleans. When all their present difficulties are over, a struggle between the mob and the oligarchy or those who have no p operly and those who have, is invitable; for one of the first acts of the Legi-lature will probably be directed to establish some sort of qualification for the right of suffrage, relying on the force which will be at their disposal on the close of the war. As at New-York, so at New-Orleans. Universal suffrage is denounced as a curse, as corruption legalized, confiscation organized. As I sat in a well-farrists exclusives and denounced as a curse, as corruption legalized, confiscation organized. As I sat in a well-farrists exclusives of "the Thugs"—so organized band who coolly and deliberately coverit d murder for the purpose of mitimidating hish and German veters, and were only put down by a Vigilance Committee, of which he was a member—I had almost to place myself to see that I was not the vetins of a horred nightmare.

Monday, May 27.—The Washington ArtiMery went off to-day to the wars—quo fas et glorna ducunt, but I

off to-day to the wars—quo fas et gloria ducunt, but I saw a good many of them in the streets after the body had departed—spirits who were disembodied. Their uniform is very becoming, not unlike that of our own foot artilicry, and they have one battery of guns in good order. I looked in vain for any account of Mr. Bibb's little affair yesterday in the papers. Perhaps, as he is so very respectable, there will not be any refer ence to it at all. Indeed, in some conversation on the subject has night it was admitted that when men were very rich they might find judges and jury men as ton ier as Danae and policemen as perneable as the walls of her dangeon. The whole question now is "what will be done with the blockar'er." The Confederate authorities are noting with a high hand. An American vessel, the Ariel, which had cleared out of port with British subjects on cord, has been overtaken, captured, and her crew have been put in prison. The ground is that she is owned in made by Block Republicans. The British subjects have received protection from the cors. I. Prineshave been made within a league of shore, and more instance, when the capt in protested, his ship was taken out to sea, and was then recaptured formally. I went round to several merchants to-day, they were all gloomy and fierce. In fact, the blockade of Mchile is announced, and that of New-Orleans has commenced, and nee-of-war have been reported of the Passi-fourte. The South is beginning to feet that it is being bottled up all fermenting and frothing, and is somewhat surprised and anary at the matural results of its own acts, or, at least, of the proceedings which have brought about a stare of war. Mr. Slidell did not seem at all contented with the telegrams from the Noveth and confenced with the telegrams from subject last night it was admitted that when men were The names of persons Rable for military service have been taken down in several districts, and British sub been taken down in several districts, and British are cets have been included. Several applications have been made to Mr. Mure, the Con-sul, to interfere in behalf of men who, having enti-tid, are now under orders to march, and who must leave their families destitute if they go and who must leave their families destitute if they go away; but he has, of course, no power to exercise any influence in such cases. The Lugish journals to the aith of May have arrived here to-day. It is curious to see how quaint in their absurding the telegrams become when they have reached the age of three weeks. I am in the barders position of knowing, without being able to remeny, the evils from this source, for there is no means of sending through to New-York political information of any sort by telegraph. The electric fluid may be the means of bhasing and blighting many reputations, as there can be no doubt the revelations which the Government at Washington will be able to obtain through the files of the dispatches it has seized at the various offices, will compromise some whose views have recently undergote remarkable changes.

obtain through the files of the dispatches it has seried at the various offices, will compromise some whose views have recently andergore remarkable changes. It is a hint which may not be lost on Governments in Europe when it is acsimble to know friends and foes becafter, and despotic rulers will not be slow to take a hint from "the land of liberty."

Orders have been isseed by the Governor to the tow-boars to take out the English vessels by the southwest passage, and it is probable they will all get through without any interruption on the part of the blockading force. It may be imagined that the swners and ensignees of cargoes from England, China, and India, which are on their way here, are not at all leavy in their minds. Two of the Washington Arillery died in the train on their way to that undefinable region called "the seat of war."

MAY 23.—The Southern States have already received the assistance of several thousands of savages, or red

the assistance of several thousands of savages, or red men, and "the warflors" are actually engaged in pursuited the United States troops in Texas in conjunction with the State Volunteers. A few days ago a deputataws, Seminoles, Comanches, and others passed through New-Orleans on their way to Montgomery, where they hoped to enter into terms with the Government they hoped to enter into terms with the Government for the transfer of their pension list and other responsibilities from Washington, and to make such arrangements for their property and their rights as would justify them in committing their fortunes to the issue of war. These tribes can turn out twenty thousand warriors, scalping-inives, tomahawks, and all-The chiefs and principal men are all slaveholders.

MAY 29.—A new "affair" occurred this afternoon.

The servants of the house in which I am staying were alarmed by violent screams in a house in the adjoining street, and by the discharge of firearms-an occurrence which like the cry of "murder" in the streets of Havana, clears the streets of all way-farers if they be wise, and do not wish to stop stray bullets. The be wise, and do not wish to stop stray bullets. The cause is thus stated in the journals:
"SAD FAMILY APPRAY.—Last evening, at the resi-

lence of Mr. A. P. Withers, in Nayades street, near dence of Mr. A. P. Withers, in Asynages street, near Thalia, Mr. Withers shot and dangerously wounded his stepson, Mr. A. F. W. Mather. As the police tell it, the nature of the affair was this: The two men were in the perior, and talking about the Washington Artil-lery, which left on Monday for Virginia. Mather de-nounced the artillerists in strong language, and his step is the denied what he said. Violent haguage fol-lowed, and, as Withers says, Mather drew a pistol and left of the cares not hilling time. He santched up a shot at tim once, not hitting him. He snatched up a Shar, a revolver that was lying near and fired four those at his stepson. The latter fell at the third fire, and as he was falling Withers fired a fourth time, the bullet wounding the band of Mrs. Withers, wife of one and mother of the other, she having rushed in to interfere, and he being the only witness of the affair. Withere immediately went out into the street and vol-untarily surrendered himself to Officer Casson, the

first officer he ret. He was locked up. Three of his shots hit Mather, two of them in the breast. Last night Mather was no expected to live."

Another difficulty is connected with the free colored people who may be found in prize ships. Read and

people who may be found in prize ships. Read and judge of the conclusion;

"What shall be done with them!—On the 22th lost, Capt. G. W. Gregor, of the privateer Galbonn brought to the station of this district about ten negro scalor, claiming to be free, found on board of the brigs Pacama, John Ada to, and Mermed.

"The Recorder sent word to the Marshal of the Confederate States that said regrees were at his disposition. The Marshal refused to receive them or have anything to do with them, whereapon the Recorder gave the following decision:

"Though I have no authority to act in this gase, I think it is my dity as a magistrate and good critizen to take dipton myself, in this critical moment, the responsibility of keepin's the pistoners in custody, firmly believing it would not cally be a high policy, but a dangerous one, to let them loose upon the commun. Sy."

"The following dispatch was sent by the Recorder it the Hon. J. P. Benjambi:

J. P. Benjamin:

"'Naw-Orazans, May 29.

"'To J. P. Benjamin, Richmond—Sir: Tea free negree taken by a privateer from on board three vessels returning to Riston, from a whaling voyage, have been delivered to me. Ta-Marshal refuses to take charge of them. What shall I do with them? Respectfully, Belacettelly, "Recorder, Second District."

The monthly statement I inclose of the condition of the New-Orleans hanks, "As with him, works."

The monthly statement I inclose of the concession the New-Orleans banks on the 25th inst. must be regarded as a more satisfactory exhibit to their depositors and shareholders, though of no greater benefit to the commercial community in this lis hour of need than the tempting show of a pastrycock's window to the famished street poor. These institutions show assess estimated at \$54,000,000, of which \$20,000,000 are in tambed street boor. Insee institutions soow ascerestimated at \$54,000,000, of which \$2,000,000 are inspecie and sterling exchange, to meet \$25,000,000 of
liabilities, or more than two for one. But, with this
apparent amplitude of resources, the New-Orleans
banks are at a deadlock, afforcing no discounts and
buying no exchange—the latter usually their greatest
source of profit in a mark which ships so largely of
cotton, sugar, and flour, and the commercial movement
of which for not over nine montes of the year is the
second in magnitude among the cities of the old Union.
As an instance of the caution of their proceedings, I
have only to state that a gentleman of wealth and the
highest respectability, who needed a day or two since
some money for the expenses of an unexpected journey, was compelled, in order to borrow of these banks
the sum of \$1,500, to hypotherate, as security for his
bill at 60 days, \$10,000 of bonds of the Confederate
States, and for which a month ago he paid par in coin
—a circumstance which reflects more credit upon the
prodence of the banks than upon the security pledged
for this loan.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BANKS, MAY 25, 1961.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BANKS, MAY 25, 1861. taring: #4,481,140
Chartered Banks..... #4,481,140
1,000,002
#5,565,068 Amount of cells, as above. \$14,922,534
Amount of cells required by the Fundamental Bank
Rules of Louislans—one-hird of the cash responsebilities, say, on #25,01,067, as aboves. \$2,343,687

Surplus..... 6,640,847 tmount of short notes maturing within a circle of 20
days, and exchange, as above \$17,471,124
mount required to be held by the Fundamental
Uank Rules—at least two-thirds. \$15,007,774
Surplus. \$753,750 Tablin showing the Valuation of Real Esta County of Sew York, from 1805 to 1860 gether with the Rate and Amount raised by LETTER FROM JAMES E. HARVEY.

The National Intelligencer of Saturday gives the

following letter from Minister Harvey to a friend in

Washington:

Paris, June II, 1861.

My Dear Suc: It has occurred to me that the results of some of my personal observations in passing through England might be acceptable to you. A very considerable reaction has occurred there in the last fortnight, both in the press and in Parliament. I made it a daty, without consulting any one, or making my purpose known at all, to see personally the leading writers in The Tomes, Post, News, and Heroid, and to convince them, by practical facts, of the mistakes into which they had fallen, and of the false views which remoteness from the scene of action, and misprepesent ations, had induced them to form. Some of them responded promptly and creditably, others were slow to relinquish preconceived ideas, but gradually yielded, and have now almost come overto our side.

The popular sentiment in England, Ireland, and Scotland is almost entirely with us; and the knowledge of that fact has much to do undoubtedly with the recent action of the Government. All the people I met in cars, steamboats, hotels, and institutions, and with whom I had any opportunity of conversation—

v of conversa dent for the Union, and anxious for its preservation at any cost. I did not meet one man who expressed sympathy with the Southern movement. Spurgeon sympathy with the Southern movement. Spurgeon preached to a congregation of over six thousand people last Sunday, and closed with a prayer for the North and the extinction of Slavery. The response from that mighty multitude was like the mutering of distract thunder. Such an amon tever fell on my ears before. That fact tells the feeling which exists among the masses in England, and which no Ministry dare results.

The public men whom I have met in Europe look to e new Administration with great confidence for a lation of the great problem which now convulses our

solution of the great problem when how convenies an unhappy country, and they seem to see in the means now adopted the promise of a satisfactory end.

If I can be of any use at Laston or elsewhere, issue at edict. Commend me very kindly to your household, and believe me to be, plainly your friend, JAMES E. HARVEY.

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED .- Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, yesterday, upon the body of Wm. B. Sawin, a native of Boston, 23 years of age, who died from a pistol-shot wound. The deceased was a member of the Boston Light Artillery, quartered at Baltimora and, on Sat-urd y, while drilling in Baltimore, his revolver fell from his pocket and was discharged, the ball entering his heart and causing instant death. His remains were brought hers on their way to Doston for interment. An inquest was also held upon the body of Daniel Beale, a native of Brooklyn, 17 years of age, also a soldier belonging to the 13th Regiment, who died at Baltimore of typhoid fever. The body was taken to the residence of deceased's father in Brooklyn.

THE CONEY ISLAND RAILROAD. -The track of the railroad to Coney Island is now being laid. Work was commenced in Water-street, Brooklyn, last week. The road will extend through Water, Main, Prospect, Jay, Smith, 9th-street, 16th-avenue, 15th-street, to the Coney Island road, and thence to Wyckoff's Hotel, on the easterly end of Coney Leland. The road is to be com pleted by the 20th of September. The entire length is about ten miles. The fare will be five cents to the city line, and thence to the end of the route lifteen center The cars are now being magnifectured at Springfield, Mass. They are to be finished in the best manner, and to be replete with every convenience.

Two Young Women DROWNED AT ROCKAWAY .-On Saturday afternoon Miss Elizabeth Somers, 22 years of age, and Miss Nolan, 28 years, proceeded about three-quarters of a mile from the regular bathing ground at Rockaway to a point at Hog Island Inlet, where Mr. Bolton had placed a bathing house in water about four feet deep. But wading to a steep descent or bluff shore the young women were both drowned, and John Brennan recovered the lifeless body of Miss Somers as it floated by the Rocknway beach. Coroner Carroll empanneled a jury, and the verdict was accidental death by crowning. Mr. Bolton was reprimanded for placing his bathing house in a position calculated to endanger life.

PICKPOCKET IN A HOTEL.-Mr. Alexander C. Coliins, a resident of Brooklyn, had his pocket picked of \$4.0 in bank bills yesterday at the brief of A. L. Nosser, No. 15 Bowers, Jeremish O Brien, a sailor, was charged with being the third, and on being arrested was taken to court, and committed for trial. The money was recovered.

Gentlemen: In accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State of New York, we herewith deliver to you copies of the Assessment Bells of the real and personal estate of the City and County of New York, for the year 1861, as acreated and revised in this office. Irom the assessments made by Deputies appointed by law to make such assessments made by Deputies appointed by law to make such assessments and on the York when the same of the real estate in the several Wards, as compared with the velocity of 1862, together with a simular statement as to personal property. This table you will find annexed.

You will aim find, accompanying this communication, a statement showing the number of improved and unimproved lots in the severa. Words of the city as compared with the year 1860. A 150 is also arrecated, showing the larable value of the real and personal estate in the City and County of New York, from 1805 to 1886 (both inclusive), together with the rate of taxes and the amount relied by fanation for such year.

All of which is respectfully subnited.

A. J. WILLEAMSON, Commissioners J. W. Allier, J. W. BROWNE, Taxes and Assessments.

RELATIVE VALUE of the Real and Personal Estate in the City RELATIVE VALUE of the Real and Personal Estate in the City and County of New-York, as assessed in 1800 and 1801.

Assessments in Assessment's in 1860. 1861. Increase in Decrease in 1860.

W'de. Real Estate. Real Estate. Real Estate. 1,004,300 831,569 1,961,500 2,860 (26 To'1. \$397.883,069 \$406,955,665 \$10,544,566 Personal Estate. Personal Estate. 1861. Inc.
1860. 1861. Inc.
Resident. \$10.4.0.6.0.75 97 \$100.40.5.00 00 \$2.910,145
Non-Res'(1...15,121,102 00 13,007,776 00 1,343,005 Total valuation in County. Sel., 573,971 to Total valuation in Lam District. 561,630,253 to Total valuation in Lam District. 561,630,253 to Total valuation south of Fifty accentibetreet. 565,63,151 to A. J. WIGGLAMSON, Commissioners JONA W. ALLEY, J. Y. J. W. BROWNE, Taxes and Assessments Table showing the number of lots improved and unimproved the different Wards curing the years 1860 and 1861.

1860. | Improv | 2,634 | 1,244 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,265 | 1,2

1, 384, 146 CS 2, 007, 342 cd; 1, 147 516 59 1, 168, 818 54 2, 000, 146 77 3, 284, 776 39 2, 718, 500 75 3, 289, 146 50 2, 284, 455 94 2, 389, 211 05 5, 389, 388 74 4, 343, 546 07 6, 813, 312 89 1, 17673, 413 72 8, 17673, 413 7

1858. 191,794,796 1859. 551 923,172 179,216 1859. 191,681,706 97 169-441 1869. 191,681,706 97 169-441 An invitation from General Hall to the Bo An invitation from General Hall to the Board of Supervisors to participate in the celebration of the 4th of July by receiving a marching salute from the lat Division of the New-York Minia, in front of the City Hall, on Thursday morning at 9 o clock, was received, and on motion of Mr. Punny, the thanks of the Board were tendered to General Hall for his respectful invitation.

534,165,262 534,184,780 561,923,172

The Board adjourned till next Tuesday at 3 o'clock

CHANGE OF TIME. - We are requested to state that as the Academy of Music is to be used on the evening of the Fourth, Mr. Everett's oration will commense at o dock, the doors being opened at one. We learn that a fresh supply of tickets have been left at the bookstores, the first having all been taken at many places. The management have concluded to place the liekets admitting to the family circle and amphitheater at hifty cents. It will be remembered that all the profits of this address will go to aid the families of the New York volunteers.

THE FIREWORKS FOR THE FAURTH.-The Committee of the Common Council on the Celebration of the Fourth of July, met yesterday and determined on the following appropriations for fireworks in this City: the following appropriations for theworks in this city:

City Hall. \$800 Jackson square. \$400
Indexty square. 400 Liberty square. 200
Liberty square. 400 Hamilton square. 200
Madison square. 400 Campatowine square. 200
Tompkins square. 400 Campatowine square, 200
H. M. Morris. 400
E. Broadway and Grand st 400
E. Broadway and Grand st 400
Except the street. 400
Exce

FEDERAL PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.—There is an musually large number of United States prisoners in the Tombs. The list embraces no less than sixty men, forty-five of whom are held for pirary and engaging in the slave-trade. The others are amaiting trial for colo counterfeiting and felomous avacult at sea. Two or three are supposed murderers, sent here by United States Consuls for trial, and three, the ship General Parkhill murderers, are to be hanged on the 26th inst.

CHARGE OF PERSURY. -Thomas Purnell, a colored

CHARGE OF PERJURY.—Thomas Purnell, a colored settor, was arrested yesteron s, charged with perjury, in making a falue affidavit, by means of which he procused the arrest of its landlord, James Arizationg, iting at No. Il Clark street, on a charge of having 10 aced him of walk. It was shown of the examination of Armel-one than he was priently imposent of the charge, and that Porreal was aware of this fact when he made the athievit. The 'riscover was taken before Justice Guackenbush and committeed for treal.

Botho The Art — Yesterday afternoon John Stein, a pediar, this is thus the steel of the steel of the fact when he charged, store four gross of mainsprings worth dollars, and, as charged, store four gross of mainsprings worth spile. The thois was witnessed by Olof Longarity can of the Spile. The thois was witnessed billing the steel of the Second We'rd Police arrived and arrested him. The stolen springs where for add in the presenter's possession, whereupon he was taken or fore Justice Keily, and locked up for trial. Dein says he had so intention of stealing the goods.